| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (MUs) | PXIL | | | 2.12 | 19.40 | 14.90 | 24.73 | 36.77 | 51.44 |
| Price | IEX | 7.61 | 7.95 | 8.32 | 7.47 | 6.64 | 6.16 | 6.85 | 8.33 |
| (Rs./Unit) | PXIL | | | 7.57 | 7.22 | 6.58 | 6.86 | 7.42 | 8.54 |

**Guidelines for procurement of electricity**

9.24 The Central Government has issued guidelines for procurement of power by Distribution Licensees through competitive bidding and Standard Bidding Documents for long term procurement of power from Case-2 projects having specified site and SBDs for long-term procurement from Case-1 projects, where the location, technology for fuel is not specified. The guidelines for procurement of power by Distribution Licensees through competitive bidding were amended before issuing SBDs for Case-1.

**Power generation in Tamil Nadu**

1949. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for generation and supply of more power to Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount allocated to the State for augmentation of power generation during the above period and the progress made in the works thereon, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Electricity is a Concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of concerned State Government/Power Utility. Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Public Sector Undertakings. Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the Eleventh Plan including 14,920 MW capacity in the Southern Region.

During the last three years, Unit-3 of Kaiga Atomic Power Station with capacity of 220 MW has been commissioned in the Southern Region and Tamil Nadu has 46 MW (20.9%) share in this Unit.

Out of the capacity programmed for commissioning in the Central Sector in the Southern Region during Eleventh Plan, provisional share of Tamil Nadu works out to about 2,343 MW.

(b) No funds are provided by the Government to State for augmentation of power generation. The States are required to take steps to meet enhanced demand for power through various measures and funds required, if any, are to be arranged by them.

**Reduction in power allocation to Madhya Pradesh**

†1950. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether his Ministry or power plants are currently cutting on the share of power allocated to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantum of reduction in power in mega watt effected by Government at present;

(c) the reasons for reduction in share of power for the State Government; and

(d) by when the normal supply of stipulated power for the State would be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations to the beneficiary States/UTs is made in two parts, firm and unallocated. The firm allocation to the beneficiaries generally remains unchanged, unless power is surrendered by any beneficiary or the beneficiary is not able to clear the requisite dues to the concerned Central Power Sector Undertakings. Approximately 1,931 MW has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh from Central Generating Stations on a firm basis and no reduction has been made from Madhya Pradesh's share allocated on firm basis. The unallocated power in Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government is provided on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent needs of States/UTs keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources, performance and payment capacity.

In the revision of allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) of Western and Eastern regions on 9th July, 2009, allocation to Madhya Pradesh from NTPC stations of Eastern Region was reduced by 27 MW during peak hours and 52 MW during off-peak hours with enhancement from the unallocated power of CGSs of Western Region from 12.03% (158 MW out of 1,314 MW) to 14.08% (185 MW out of 1,314 MW) (during peak hrs. *i.e.* 1800-2300 hrs.) and 15.99% (210 MW out of 1,314 MW) (during rest of the day). Subsequently, in view of their requirements of power, specific allocations out of the unallocated power were made to Daman and Diu (58.3 MW) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (112.45 MW), Goa (25 MW) and Heavy Water Plant of Department of Atomic Energy (18 MW) totaling 213.75 MW has resulted reduction of the unallocated power for distribution to the States/UTs to 1,101 MW. Therefore, allocation to Madhya Pradesh from the unallocated quota now stands at 155 MW (14.08%) (during peak hrs) and 177 MW (15.99%) during rest of the day.

The quantum of unallocated power in CGSs available at the disposal of Central Government stands allocated to States/UTs and other beneficiaries at all points of time and the modifications in the same by reduction/enhancement among them are done on dynamic basis.